

CASSIUS M. CLAYS' ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURE AT GREENWOOD HALL LAST EVENING.

The lecturer proposed to speak as well of the advantages as of the evils of Slavery. Its principal advantage was to be found in a community of labor, a Social Fourier system, by which one man had the direction, charge, and care of providing for a number, and this was an advantage only in cases where the master devoted himself to the welfare of his slaves, but that was just as rare among slaveholders as devotion to the laboring classes among the aristocracy of the Northern States.

The evils of Slavery were—
1. That it prevented the progress of the States in which it existed.
2. That it tended to build up an aristocracy, to place all the lands in large estates, and in the hands of a few, and to destroy entirely the middle classes.
3. That the system was destructive not only of the liberty of the colored but of the white population, and not only of the white population of the Slave States but also of the Free States.

These he considered in the order named. Under the first head he remarked, that Free Schools in the North developed the mind of the Northern laborer and taught him to control the powers of Nature, hence the manufacturing spirit so universal throughout the North. Though Conventions at Memphis and other places might resolve and re-resolve to become their own manufacturers, it would be of no avail, because three millions of the laboring mind of the South was in solid ignorance—could not read—and consequently could not control those powers of nature necessary for the successful prosecution of manufacturing enterprise. As the capitalist could not make manufacturing profitable, he was obliged to invest in land, and the result was to place the land in the hands of a few and to destroy the middle classes. Towns and cities in the Slave States declined after a certain period.

Madison, Scott and Bourbon counties had decreased in population 33 per cent. since the last census. It was true that Baltimore and St. Louis had steadily progressed, but this was because these cities had such a large infusion of men from Northern States. The non-slaveholding whites, which were in the proportion of 7 to 1, were oppressed almost as much as the slaves. It was true that the slaveholders could not legally interfere with their learning to read and write, as in the case of the slaves, but they did it as effectually by preventing the establishment of Free Schools. They openly avowed that Common School education and Slavery were incompatible.

The lecturer stated that he was a Kentuckian, but he said without hesitating, and there were few Kentuckians that could make the statement without a blush. Kentucky was the freest of the Slave States, and the only one that allowed the Constitution to be carried out. But when in the Mexican War—a war undertaken to keep up the supremacy, not the equality, of the Slave States—the bones and sinews of Kentucky had been called on to enlist, not a single commission was issued to a non-slaveholder in the entire State. There were as yet determined an aristocracy in the Slave States as ever existed in the history of the world.

In South Carolina the viva voce system of voting prevailed, and when it was proposed in convention to alter this to the secret ballot, it had been opposed, and the ground of the opposition as stated by Mr. Marshall, was, because he wished to preserve the wholesome influence which the landlord holds over the tenant. There were no manufactures there except a little mending of old boots and old carriages; they did not even make their own householders, the material for which grew at their doors, but imported them, and therefore the laboring white man could find no employment but to become the tenant of some wealthy landlord. The landlord ways to him in effect, "Our forefathers were unwise enough to give you the right of voting, but we will take care to render this a nullity, for we will either control your vote or you may take up your bed and walk." (Applause.) He could not see how Northern freemen could unite themselves with the Democracy of South Carolina, the least democracy of all the States in the Union.

Under the third head, he remarked that the South had actually retrograded under this tyranny, and had lost, since the Revolution, the right of debate, the right of petition, the liberty of speech and of the press, of immunity from search in person and papers, the right of post-office, of trial by jury, and of confronting witnesses face to face. All these great principles which were supposed to lay at the foundation of the British Constitution had been lost since the Revolution by the slaveocracy.

It was at the present time a law of Kentucky that if any man be suspected of stealing a slave or of an intention to steal one, he could be brought before a magistrate, and without a trial thrown in prison at the discretion of the judge, unless he gave bond to leave the State and never return. In concluding this head, the lecturer remarked that either the slaves of this Union must be free, or they (the whites) must themselves be made slaves. (Applause.)

How much better off, demanded the lecturer, were the people of the North? They had not the right of speech in Congress, nor of petition. Their right to be heard in the Senate of the United States was trampled down. It was said the right to declare war was reserved to Congress, but the slave power had al-

ways made war at pleasure, without waiting for any such formality. Northern men were legally eligible to office, but the South had declared, in fact, that no man who believed in the Declaration of Independence should hold office in this country. And lastly, the North had been compelled to become bloodhounds for the South on all territory where their four-footed bloodhounds dared not venture.—Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 10th.

DIED.
A. Kalida, on the 3d inst. Mrs. JULIA ANN, wife of EZRA THICKS, aged 53 years. The deceased, as a wife and mother, was exemplary and Christian, and has left a large family and an extensive circle of friends to mourn her loss.—Cont.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Among all the idle medicines of the day, the names of which fill the common ear to nausea, we would not include Holloway's Pills, celebrated both here and in Europe, for their wonderful curative properties. A sound discrimination has taught us that their reputation is not ephemeral, but a solid substantial one, based upon a long and useful existence among the intelligent, the refined, and the discerning. They are to be met with in every portion of the civilized globe, and in every spot their virtues are alluded to with grateful enthusiasm, that well endorses their capacity and virtues. They are not merely designed for a special complaint, but are depositories and cure, by removing from the system elements of disease, thus operating in an extraordinary manner in most all disorders to which human nature is subject.—N. Y. True National Democrat.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We call the attention of our readers to Advertisement in another column, headed, "Something New and Valuable," &c. These popular Medicines have all the claims on public confidence, that the recommendation of well known practical and public men freely bestow, who state they are worthy the trial of all who suffer.

IMPORTANT NEWS FOR THE SHAREHOLDERS IN PERHAM'S THIRD GIFT ENTERPRISE.—It will be seen by reference to advertisement in our paper of to-day, that the Committee appointed by the Shareholders at their last meeting, have issued a call for a final meeting, all interested, to get their instructions in reference to the distribution of the Gift property. We are pleased to find, the matter so near a consummation, and hope that Mr. Perham will receive the patronage he so well deserves for the liberality and energy displayed in getting up and prosecuting this stupendous enterprise. Orders for tickets should be sent in immediately. There are fortunes to receive for somebody.

V. B. PALMER, at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, is our only agent in these cities for advertising and subscription purposes. All arrangements made with him, on our account will be treated as if made directly with this office.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have cured an Ulcerated Leg, and Prevented Amputation. The wife of Mr. P. Baylin, of St. Clair, 7 House, Chesapeake, Birmingham, suffered for more than eight years, from a dreadfully ulcerated limb, during a great portion of that time, she was under medical treatment at Birmingham, where she was frequently told that amputation must ultimately take place, as it was impossible to heal the wound. However, under the advice of her friends, she tried Holloway's ointment and Pills, which have effected a perfect cure, and she strongly recommends others similarly afflicted to use them, after this proof of their efficacy in one of the worst cases.

KALIDA MARKET—Nov. 17.	
Flour, per barrel	\$10 00 a 06
Corn Meal, per bushel	40 a 40
Wheat, per bushel	52 a 52
Corn, per bushel	35 a 37
Oats, per bushel	25 a 25
Rye, per bushel	30 a 30
Apples, dried, per bushel	1 25 a 00
do green, per bushel	50 a 00
Peanut, dried, per bushel	2 00 a 00
Cranberries, per bushel	25 a 25
Leather, Sole, per pound	25 a 25
Hides, dry, per bushel	10 a 00
do green, per bushel	5 a 00
Beef, per lb	4 a 5
Hogs, on foot	9 00 a 10 00
Pork, Prime	10 00 a 10 00
Mess, per barrel	7 a 8
Prime	7 a 8
Lard, per pound	12 a 0
Butter, per pound	10 a 12
Cheese, per pound	10 a 12
Honey, per gallon	1 00 a 00
Beans, white, bushel	90 a 00
Peas, per bushel	50 a 00
Eggs, per dozen	80 a 00
Clover Seed, per bushel	3 25 a 00
Timothy, per bushel	1 50 a 00
Candles, Mould, per pound	18 a 00
Sugar, No. 9, per pound	7 a 8
do Maple, per pound	14 a 00
Molasses, per gallon	40 a 75
Coffee, per pound	14 a 00
Wool, per pound	31 a 00
Feathers, per pound	30 a 35
Beeswax, per pound	20 a 23
Tallow, per pound	10 a 00
Salt, per bushel	2 25 a 00
Whiskey, per gallon	50 a 75

NOTICE. It is hereby given, that on Monday, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1855, there will be held at the Court House in the Town of Kalida Putnam County, Ohio, a special term of the Court of Common Pleas of said Putnam County, for the transaction of such Criminal and other business as may properly come before said Court.

DAVID L. BROWN, Clerk of Court of Common Pleas of Putnam County Ohio.
December 23d, A. D. 1854.

S. E. BROWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Land Agent,
DELFOS, ALLEN COUNTY, O.
Office in the American House.

F. J. LYB, Jr.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
And General Buyer and Vendor of Merchandise, and Produce.
Particular attention paid to wholesaling; also has an extensive business with the O. & I. R. R., Delphos O., November 30, 1854.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
It is hereby given that the undersigned was on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1854, appointed and qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Wilhelm von der Landwehr, Junior, deceased.

J. G. UPHAM.
December 15, 1854.

NOTICE.
THE Stockholders of the Kalida and Hamor Plank or Turnpike Road Company will meet at the Court-house, in Kalida, on Saturday, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1854, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, of said day, for the purpose of Electing Directors for the ensuing year and for transacting any other business that may be necessary.

M. LEE, Pres't.
R. W. THURTELL, Sec'y.
December 7th, 1854.

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to the subscribers by note or book account will please call and make immediate settlement, as we have about Two Thousand dollars to raise by the 1st of March next, and this is a call on our friends for help. We will take the bills of all the Stock Banks of Indiana, Canal Bank of Cleveland, City Bank of Columbus, Ohio, &c.

WM. & A. J. TAYLOR.
December 8, 1854.

JACOB WOODRING'S ESTATE.
THE undersigned has this day been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Woodring, late of Putnam County, Ohio, deceased.

SAMUEL MCILLEN.
December 13th, A. D. 1854.

Perham's third Gift enterprise.
60,000 Tickets already Sold.
Call for final Mass Meeting of Shareholders, to determine on the disposition of the Gift Property to the Shareholders.

At a meeting of the Shareholders in Perham's Third Gift Enterprise, held on the 22nd of July, the following resolution was adopted:
"Resolved:—That so soon as it is ascertained that 80,000 of the Gift Tickets issued by Mr. Perham in his Third Enterprise, have been sold, the Committee appointed by the Shareholders at their last meeting, for the purpose of instructing said Committee in regard to the manner of disposing of the Gift Property."

Having learned from Mr. Perham that 60,000 of said tickets were sold, and that in all probability the remaining 20,000 called for by the above resolution, would be sold by the first day of January next, we have determined in accordance with the above opinion, to call a MASS MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS, at some place to be hereafter named, on the 17th day of January, 1855, for the purpose designated by the resolution.

ROBERT BEATTY, Jr., } Committee.
J. LATHROP,
B. S. ALAMS,

Now's the time to purchase Tickets.
In order that the 100,000 Tickets may be disposed of by the time specified, the subscriber offers the following inducements for persons to get up Clubs.
Each person who gets up a club of ten subscribers, and forwards (10) ten dollars to this office, will receive, by Mail, or other conveyance, Eleven Tickets.
Each person who sends (at one time) one hundred dollars, will have sent in like manner One Hundred and Fifteen Tickets. And all larger sums in exact proportion.
If it should happen that all the Tickets are sold when the order is received, the money will be returned at our expense for postage.
All orders for Tickets should be addressed to:

JOSEPH PERHAM,
663 Broadway, N. Y.
My Fourth Enterprise will be advertised as soon as the third one is closed. The Tickets are already printed.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
BY order of the Probate Court, of Putnam County, Ohio, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1855, at two o'clock, P. M., the premises in Webster, the following Real Estate, as the property of Samuel Clymer, deceased, to wit: In-lots No. 33, 34, 35 and 36, in the town of Webster, situated in Riley township, Putnam County, Ohio, subject to the dower of the widow, which is assigned in rents and profits, as follows:—To In-lot 33, 50 cents; to In-lot 34, 37 1/2 cents; to In-lot 35, \$7 50; and to In-lot 36, \$1 23 1/2. These sums are to be paid annually. The foregoing Real Estate is appraised as follows: Lot 33 at \$20 00, lot 34 at \$15 00, lot 35 at \$300 00, and lot 36 at \$65 00.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase in the hand; one-third in six months, and one-third in one year from the day of sale, with interest, to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

DAVID DOWNING,
Administrator of S. CLYMER, dec'd.
December 13, 1854.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
IN obedience to an Order of the Probate Court, of Lorain County, in the State of Ohio, to me directed, as the Administrator of Silliman Hall, I shall as such Administrator, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described lands and tenements situated in the county of Putnam, in the State of Ohio, and known and described as the north west fractional quarter, and the north half of the west fraction of the south west quarter of section seven (7) in township two (2) north of range five (5) east, containing one hundred and sixty-three and 42/100 acres, according to Government survey. Said sale will take place at the most public place on said premises to be sold.

Terms of Sale.—One-half cash in hand and the balance in two equal annual installments, with interest and approved security.

STEVENSON BURKE,
Administrator of SILLIMAN HALL, deceased.
December 10th, 1854.

BENJAMIN S. WAGNER'S ESTATE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has this day been appointed and qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Benjamin S. Wagner, late of Riley township, Putnam County, Ohio, deceased.

ROBERT MARSHALL.
December 4th, 1854.

JOHN FREYBURGER'S ESTATE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John Freyburger, late of Putnam County, Ohio, deceased.

JOHN FREYBURGER.
December 15, 1854.

PROSPECTUS—1854-5.

THE GLOBE.

The Official Paper of Congress and Newspaper for the People.
LONG BRONX, in his "Historical Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the time of George the Third," gives some remarkable examples, showing the great loss sustained by England in the history of its statesmen, and of its national progress, through the imperfect state of parliamentary reporting in former times. He opens his life of Lord CHATHAM thus:

"There is hardly any man in modern times, with the exception, perhaps, of Lord Somers, who fills so large a space in our history, and of whom we know so little, as Lord Chatham; and yet he is the person to whom every one would at once point, if desired to name the most successful statesman and most brilliant orator that this country ever produced. Of Lord Somers, indeed we can scarcely be said to know anything at all. That he was a person of unimpeachable integrity, a judge of great capacity and learning, a firm friend of liberty, but a cautious and safe counselor in most difficult emergencies, all are ready to acknowledge. But the authority which he possessed among his contemporaries, the influence which his sound and practical wisdom exercised over their proceedings, the services which he was thus enabled to render, in steering the Constitution safe through the most trying times, and saving us from arbitrary power without paying the price of our liberties in anarchy and bloodshed—say, conducting the whole proceedings of a revolution with all the deliberation, and almost in the forms of an ordinary legal proceeding, have surrounded his name with a mild yet imperishable glory, which, in the contrast of our dark ignorance respecting all the particulars and details of his life, gave the figure something altogether mysterious and ideal. It is now unfortunately too late, supplying this information, to fill up the outline which the meager records of his times have left us. It is singular how much of Lord Chatham, who flourished within the memory of the present generation, still rests upon vague tradition. As a statesman, indeed, he is known to us by the events which history has recorded to have happened under his administration. Yet even in his share in bringing these about, little has been preserved of detail. So, fragments of his speeches have been handed down to us, but these bear so very small a proportion to the prodigious fame which his eloquence has left behind it, that for more is manifestly lost than has reached us; while of his written compositions, but a few letters have hitherto been given to the world."

"The imperfect state of parliamentary reporting is the great cause of this blank." What Somers and Chatham have lost in fame by the oblivion of all the masterly efforts of their minds which, wielding the power of Parliament, conducted the march of the Government during their connection with it, the history of the nation has also lost for want of the vigor and verity, the clearness and beauty with which its events and their causes might have been preserved in the luminous eloquence of its orators.

The great men who conducted our Revolutionary struggle in the Continental Congress have left no history behind them of the views and events which had their debates, except in the meager formula of a journal. The freid feeling of the hour, the impelling circumstances, the argument, the eager controversy which set the subject in every variety of light, passed away with the breath that gave them utterance; and men who were not surpassed, in the opinion of Lord Chatham, by the master statesmen of the world, have bequeathed to posterity nothing of the eloquence which guided our National Councils but the shadow of a name! Recent publications show how graphic history becomes when the actors in it speak for themselves, and events as they emerge stamp themselves on its page. Congress has now taken care that this sort of genuine history shall fall from the press, full and perfect, day by day; and thus every public man will make his history, and blend it imperishably with that of his country.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix is so voluminous that it can only be read by our busy countrymen partially during its progress. Some are interested in one measure, some in another. Different sections look for the most part to the action of their several representatives—the concerns of one frequently possessing no interest for the rest—and amidst the mass it is difficult for each section, or individual, to get at the special matter most interesting to them. To obviate this, and enable all to get a glance a general view of the entire proceedings of Congress, and to fix their attention to what suits their particular views, I will publish in future, in addition to the Daily Globe and the Congressional Globe and Appendix, a TUESDAY'S CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, containing a brief of each day's debate on every important subject discussed during the preceding week, arranging the names of the speakers pro and con, and presenting the point discussed and leading arguments on each side somewhat in the mode in which forensic briefs are prepared. This paper I will send gratuitously to every subscriber to the Congressional Globe and Appendix and to those who may consider this summary sufficient without them, the subscription price for this weekly will be two dollars per annum.

The brief synopsis of debates will fill but a small part of the contents of this large weekly sheet. It will contain every important item of foreign and domestic news which can be gleaned from the daily prints during the week, together with that which may be brought by telegraph at the moment of going to press. It will contain, besides, the interesting miscellany which is given in the Daily Globe, and the Washington gossip of the letterwriter, extracted from the different newspapers which employ them, whenever they shall be esteemed of such import as to interest the readers of the Globe, and bear such probability on their face as to warrant their insertion.

As this weekly paper will be sent to all the subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, it will certainly have a more general circulation than any other newspaper in the United States, and will, therefore, invite advertisements from every section of the Union, especially the wholesale merchants in the great cities, which will give it additional interest with business men everywhere.

The DAILY GLOBE will be printed on a double royal sheet, twice a day during the sessions of Congress—at eleven o'clock, A. M. and five o'clock, P. M., and once a day, at five o'clock, P. M., during the recesses, at five dollars a year for either edition. The evening edition is the one most suitable for subscribers who live out of this city, as it will contain, besides the full proceedings of Congress of the day before published in the morning edition, a full synopsis of those of the day, together with the news by telegraph, and from other sources, up to the hour that it is put to press. It will contain, also, all laws and joint resolutions passed by Congress.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX will also be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will be made up of the proceedings of Congress, and the running debates as taken down by the reporters. The Appendix will contain the Messages of the President of the United States, the Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, such speeches as have been withheld by Members of Congress for revision, and all the laws and joint resolutions passed during the session. A complete index will be made soon after Congress adjourns, and sent to all subscribers for the work. Should any numbers fail to reach subscribers, they will be sent to them, without charge, whenever they advise me what numbers they have not received. Subscribers should be careful to file all the numbers received, as the complete work will be found to be very valuable to them, and the expenses of furnishing missing numbers very expensive to me.

The debates of Congress are now as fully and as faithfully reported in the Congressional Globe as those of any other legislative body are in this or any other country, and yet they are sold to subscribers one sixth of what any other debates are sold for in this country, and one eleventh of what the debates of the British Parliament are sold for in England, where paper, reporting, type, and typesetting are, each and all, much cheaper than in this country. The liberal subscription by Congress enables me to sell the debates so low. And Congress, for the purpose of enabling the people to obtain them at as low a rate as they can be afforded, passed the following joint resolution, authorizing them to go free by mail:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the debates thereon.
With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of Postage.

Approved, August 6, 1853.
TUESDAY'S CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will be published every Tuesday, and contain all that is promised above. It will be commenced on a double royal sheet, but if that shall be found not to be large enough to contain all the matter, then the sheet will be enlarged.

TERMS:
For one copy of the Daily Globe, one year—\$5 00. When taken for a less time, the price will be fifty cents a month.

For the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX during the coming session \$3 00. When bank notes under \$5 are prohibited by law, or cannot be readily obtained, I will send two copies for \$5, four for \$10; and so on at that rate.

For TUESDAY'S CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE one year—\$2 00.
For six months—\$1 00.
Subscription for less than six months will not be received.

Orders for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, or for Tuesday's Congressional Globe, should be here by the 7th of December to receive all numbers. The Daily Globe is now in the course of publication, and will be sent from the day a subscription for it reaches here.

An order of any of the papers accompanied by the money on which the paper will not be sent. And current where a subscriber resides, will be received as per.

The DAILY GLOBE which will contain all the proceedings of Congress, will be sent to the papers that copy this prospectus as often as three times before the meeting of Congress.

Those who publish this prospectus should send a paper directed, "Daily Globe, Washington, D. C.," so marked with a pen as to direct attention to it.

It is expected that those papers which published the prospectus for the last year, and have been receiving the Daily Globe therefore, and desire to receive it the coming year, will publish this prospectus.

I desire to employ Agents, who can produce good recommendations, to obtain subscribers.

JOHN C. RIVES,
Washington City, October 12, 1854.

Auditor's Sale of Section 16, Van Buren Township.

I will offer for sale on Saturday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the door of the Court house, in the county of Putnam, the following described lands, being the whole of Section 16, in Van Buren township, in said county, set apart for school purposes, to wit:

RANGE	TOWNSHIP	SECTION	WHAT PART.	ACRES.	APPROX. VALUE.
2E	2N	16	ne qr ne qr	40	\$100
"	"	"	nw qr ne qr	40	100
"	"	"	se qr ne qr	40	100
"	"	"	sw qr ne qr	40	100
"	"	"	ne qr sw qr	40	100
"	"	"	nw qr sw qr	40	100
"	"	"	se qr sw qr	40	100
"	"	"	sw qr sw qr	40	100
"	"	"	ne qr ne qr	40	100
"	"	"	nw qr ne qr	40	100
"	"	"	se qr ne qr	40	100
"	"	"	sw qr ne qr	40	100
"	"	"	ne qr sw qr	40	100
"	"	"	nw qr sw qr	40	100
"	"	"	se qr sw qr	40	100
"	"	"	sw qr sw qr	40	100

The above lands will not be sold for less than the appraised value.
Terms of Sale.—One twelfth cash in hand, and the balance in eleven annual installments with interest.

JOHN MONROE, Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Putnam Co., O.,
December 6, 1854.

Auditor's Sale of Section 16, Blanchard Township.

I will offer for sale on Saturday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the door of the Court house, in the county of Putnam, the following described lands, being part of Section 16, in Blanchard township, in said county, set apart for school purposes, to wit:

RANGE	TOWNSHIP	SECTION	WHAT PART.	ACRES.	APPROX. VALUE.
1N	6E	16	Lot No. 3, bearing north east 1/4 N W qr	40	\$150
"	"	"	Lot No. 5, bearing south west 1/4 N W qr	40	220

The above lands will not be sold for less than the appraised value.
Terms of Sale.—One-twelfth cash in hand, and the balance in eleven annual installments with interest.

JOHN MONROE, Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Putnam Co., O.,
December 6, 1854.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Milton C. Ewing vs. FIERI FACIAS.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed from the Court of common pleas, of Putnam county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the court house, On Saturday, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1855,

between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and four o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following Real Estate, situated in said county of Putnam, to wit:

In-lot number four (4) in Chambers' addition in the town of Gilboa. Appraised at \$40 00.

Taken as the property of William M. Stewart, to satisfy an execution in favor of Milton C. Ewing.

JOHN B. FRUCHEY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Kalida, Putnam Co., O. Dec. 9, 1854.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bernard H. Kemper vs. EXECUTION.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Court of common pleas, of Putnam county, Ohio, I will offer for sale, at the door of the court house, in Kalida, in said county,

On Saturday, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1854,

between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and four o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

Commencing at the south east corner of the south east quarter of section number thirty-four township number two (2) north range seven (7) east, and running west on the south line of said section to the south west corner of said quarter—thence north forty-five rods and thirteen feet—thence east to the Napoleon road—thence south on said road seven rods and six feet—thence east to the east line of said section—thence south to the place of beginning, containing forty acres of land, more or less.

Taken as the property of Casper Winkler and John Huon, to satisfy an execution in favor of Bernard H. Kemper.

JOHN B. FRUCHEY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Kalida, Putnam Co., O. Nov. 20, 1854.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Andrew Collins vs. FIERI FACIAS.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed from the Court of common pleas, of Franklin county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the court house, in Kalida, Putnam county, Ohio,

On Saturday, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1854,

between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and four o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

The west half of the south west quarter of section eight township two north range eight east, in Putnam county, Ohio.

Taken as the property of William Cole, to satisfy an execution in favor of Andrew Collins.

JOHN B. FRUCHEY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Kalida, Putnam Co., O. Nov. 20, 1854.